## OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

NEW-YORK IDIOT ASYLUM IFSOM OUR OWN CO" ARESPONDENT. ]

Syracuse, Jan. 20.-T ne Asylum for the education of the idiots, and weak-minded children of the State of New-York, was established by Legislative authority about 16 years age, at Syracuse, and it is considered a branch of the public so lood system, which is intended to provide instruction for all the children of the State. The property consists of a farm of 60 acres, about a mile from the city, and a large building standing on a rising ground, surrounded with groves of evergreens. This structure is of wood, well adapted to the use for which it was designed, and though it is less costly than most of the State charity buildings, it has an imposing appearance. The Superintendent is Hervey B. Wilbur. There are six lady teachers, an assistant physician, a housekeeper and matron; and the general management is in a board of trustees. The only difficulty now is a want of room, that more papils may be received. All the charity institutions of the State are overflowing because no provision has been made for an increased population. The number under cure is 136; as many more are in the State needing cure, and there is an indefinite number in poor-houses and in families, mostly grown up, and who have, to a great extent, passed into a demented condition.

To Dr. Edward Seguin of Paris, belongs the honor of having first instructed idnots, and of having published an account of his method, which he did in 1839. Afterward he removed to this city, where he is now residing, No. 14 West Twenty-eighth-st. In 1866 he published an elaborate work on idiocy, of nearly 500 pages, which contains a mass of information of special value to every student and educated man, whether professional or not. The news of Dr. Seguin's success having reached Boston, Drs. Howe, Jarvis, and Wilbur applied to the Legislature for an appropriation for an asylum, and about the same time, Drs. Wood and Backus of Rochester, did the same for New-York. In 1851 an experimental school was opened in Albany, under the eye of the Legislature, when the merits of the plan were so apparent. that the Syracuse Asylum was established. States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois have also established asylmns, and the whole number of children under instruction is not less than 1,000.

Having visited the Syracuse Asylum, and wit nessed the success of the treatment, I could not fail to see that Dr. Wilbur, by patience, acuteness, and research, has helped form a monument which will endure so long as these poor unfortunates are to be among us. The study of idiocy is so new, and the repulsiveness of idiots such, that the common mind is repelled almost upon the naming of the subject. But, after a little investigation, new ideas will arise, and to a reflecting mind a view will be presented of a most unexpected character. For the peculiar condition of the minds of idiots corresponds to outeroppings of geological strata, and each gives a view eroppings of geological strata, and each gives a view of some of the secrets of nature which can be ob-tained by no other means; and now I hesitate not to say that the study of idiocy, and, to a great de-gree, insanity also, furnishes facts for the basis of mental philosophy which have always been wanting, and that only upon these facts can any lasting found-ations for this science be laid. In another important ations for this science be laid. In another important respect is the study of idioev of great value. Where the objective system of education has been fairly tried, the results have been remarkable; but to produce full results it must become so general as to react and gather strength from extension. The greatest obstacles are, first, a want of qualified teachers, and second, a realization with the public that, in consideration of our needs, and of the age in which we live, no other method deserves the name of instruction. Now, as the training of idiots has been wholly by the objective system, and as it has produced results impossible by any other method, it is demonstrated that it is a natural system, and one to which the benefits should be extended to our chil-dren.

The pupils of this Asylum are separated according The pupils of this Asylum are separated according to their condition. I was introduced into a room containing about 15 pupils to whom the teacher was imparting the most elementary instruction with reference to common objects. Their dress was neat and plain, the room was clean, the air pleasant, and though these children showed a low condition they gave good attention. A block with many holes is to be filled with iron pins for one lesson; another lesson is to string button molds; another, to place square and other shaped blocks within corresponding shaped receptacles; another, to string white and colored beads, one, two or more of each up to five; another, to place colored balls within cups of corresponding colors, and another, to place skeleton pieces of paste-board so as to make an object like one before them. Some reading is tauath by presenting picture cards with printed words, which were proture cards with printed words, which were pro-nounced. Spelling seems not to be taught at all, and it is acquired insensibly, which seems to prove that there is some foundation in the assertion of certain teachers that the spelling-book is the worst book that can be put into a child's hands. When any act is done wrong it is to be done over, and often the pupil corrects himself as readily as an expert clerk, when he mistakes in a reckoning. The teacher ture eards with printed words.

pupil corrects himself as readily as an expert clerk, when he mistakes in a reckoning. The teacher showed the word "Mitten" on a card, and the pupils named it correctly, "What is it for ?" "To wear." "When, in Winter or Summer!" "In Summer." "O, no." "In Winter." Writing commenced by drawing lines between two points on a blackboard, then other lines, and there are slates with lines at right angles for a guide.

In another room were children of a still lower grade. They were seated on benches around the walls, and for the most part they were stupid—almost demented. I noticed a boy in particular, who had a nice forehead, and he seemed every way proper, but he had a bodily infirmity which affected the nerves, and so long as that continued mental development would be impossible. A girl looked at the sun-light and laughed as continuously as a dog barks toward the sky. Idiocy may be defined as a disease of the media of sensation, and not at all as a mental defect. The lowest case will scarcely see, hear, feel, taste, or smell, and a common primary treatment is to place the lowest case will scarcely see, hear, teet, taste, or smell, and a common primary treatment is to place the child in a room where strong rays of light are introduced through the shutters, when blocks or other objects are given it to play with; it is watched to see what it, will do, and whatever sense is first, or most manifested, is seized upon as a base for devel-

most manifested, is seized upon as a base for development.

Dr. Wilbur gives account of one case which illustrates the method of development, and it seems to me to illustrate mental phenomena in a most remarkable manner. This was a girl eight years old, slender and well formed, belonging to an intelligent family. Sensation generally was so mactive that no distinct impressions had been conveyed to the brain. If pricked with a pin, she sereamed, but she did not wink. When her eye-ball was touched, she did not wink. She could neither walk nor stand, nor could she sit unless supported; and much of the time she kept her hand in her mouth. If her chair was sudshe sit unless supporter; and mach of the time she kept her hand in her mouth. If her chair was suddenly tipped over, and caught, before it touched the floor, she did not move a muscle, for she did not know that she could fall. An infant has this knowledge in an early period of its life. She could hold nothing in her hand, and the only semblance of will was in throwing herself backward with convulsive matters when any recovery. Toucs of endearment or of was in throwing herself backward with convulsive motions when angry. Tones of endearment or of displeasure made no impression upon her, and the only imitation or reflex faculty she ever exhibited was imperfectly to utter what appeared musical sounds. For a long time she had been fed on sponge cake and weak ten, but it was necessary to place this food in the back part of her mouth, or she would not swallow, for her tongue was without taste. Besides, she was without the active sense of touch. Thus she was a human being without any of the senses, and she exhibited a condition not only much lower than that of hibited a condition not only much lower than that of a common new-born infant, but lower even than any young animal. Still, there was an interior sensation, and all the involuntary and automatic phenomena were perfect, else the processes of nutrition and of waste could not have been carried on. These powers however, are independent of outward sensation, and they are only in a remote degree connected with mental action; and yet their objective and subjective are similar to the corresponding manifestations of sensation and mentality. The Rev. George Bush ward to call this interior phenomena, the scall or the used to call this interior phenomenon the soul, or the motherly housekeeper. Let us trace now, the develmotherly housekeeper. Let us trace now, the development of sensation and the consequent struggling dawn of ideas, and we will gather some notion of the manner in which are laid the foundations of the mind, which afterward expands itself so wonderfully among many wonderful achievements as to be able to react upon the world, to become conscious of the far-reaching laws of nature, and in its audacity to weigh the planets as in a balance, and to measure the distance through which light had been traveling from a period before the commencement of the world.

The first step with this poor girl was to commence

The first step with this poor girl was to commence with that which was definitely known, and nothing was definitely known to connect the exterior with the interior, but taste, and this at the back part of the mouth. With sponge cake held on a fork, it was withdrawn in what may be called lessons, more and more outward, a little distance at each lesson, and it was found that the taste followed, until at last it reached the tip of the tongue, and was transferred thence to the inside of the mouth. During this instriction she would move her head that the food might come in contact with the locality where taste was best established, and next she learned to raise her head for this purpose. If too much was exacted she drooped discouraged, but the teacher yielded a little, and she responded. The next lesson commenced by placing her standing against the wall, with snooth oil cloth beneath her feet, while the Doctor sat in a chair before her, with one hand The first step with this poor girl was to commence Doctor sat in a chair before her, with one hand that the fruit does to a tree, hanging by a sleuder against her breast to prevent her falling and with stem

one hand against her knees to prevent them from bending, when, for the first time, her limbs supported her body. Then with his foot he drew out her feet a little, making her position uncomfortable, but soon they were showed back. After this had been repeated they were shoved back. After this had been repeated several times, she at last, to the Poetor's joy, slightly drew back one foot herself. After a few more lessons, she learned to step back and forward. Next, her body was moved to one side, when, remembering how she became comfortable by moving her foot, she moved her body herself, and stood erect. To secure other proper positions of the body, she was placed in a large sized baby jumper. Thus the lessons went on until she learned to stand, to walk, and to sit down, and finally to follow the other pupils to and lown, and finally to follow the other pupils to and down, and finally to follow the other publis to and from the dining-room. In bringing her hand under her will, hot, cold, smooth, rough, light, and heavy objects were placed in it, and as a result the idea at last dawned that she had a hand. She was not able to see, because the pupils of her eyes did not contract and dilate. To excite action, objects were made to flit before her eyes, then there were sudden changes from light 10 darkness, and at last she came to see objects which were not too remote.

With other pupils who are deficient in sight, but can heav the eye is strengthened by closing the ears,

can hear, the eye is strengthened by closing the ears, while conversely, if hearing is deficient, the eyes are bandaged, which proves that, to some extent, the bandaged, which proceeds the sense are interchangeable. Sometimes it is necessary to educate the eye that it may learn to fix the visual angle properly, according to the disfance of an angle properly, according to the distance of an object. A large proportion of idiots are speechless. Although speech is perhaps one of the most important of man's powers, it is least elementary of any, for the power to speak is based upon ability to hear, hence, language depends more upon the ear than upon the tongue. It would be interesting to inquire, and the consideration of the question would cover a vast extent of ground. Who first spoke f but it is out of place here. Speaking commences with consonants, not with vowels, and with those that are uttered by the lips, and are called labials. It is a help to see the lips move. Still, even the use of consonants is prethe his, and the his of consonants is pre-tips move. Still, even the use of consonants is pre-ceded by signs, whatever may be the condition of

Another important help is muscular exercise, and Another important help is muscular exercise, and to secure this there is a great variety of devices, and not the least is light gymnastics. It may be said that without exception idiots are deficient in physical powers, and that their disability is not mental, but physical. Few or none can walk well, or stand firm and straight. To stand well on one's feet, and to be possessed of firm and flexible muscles, would seem to be a preliminary for what is called a sound mind, or, at least, for one capable of even development. In securing physical exercise for these unformind, or, at least, for one capable of these unfor-ment. In securing physical exercise for these unfor-tunates it is found that the mind becomes receptive of ideas, and it seems proved that in early life ideas depend upon sensation. Laura Bridgman, who was blind, deaf, and dumb, was taught the finger alphaet, and when she dreamed by night she moved he After the muscles and nerves have been brought

into action, that is, after the senses have begun to build up or elaborate those ideas which, in the uses of life are to become automatic, the surest way for reflex ideas to become established, and to increase the will, the mind qualities superior to animal is to teach habits of useful industry, and these, rightly onsidered, make the primary element in considered, make the primary element in a con-structive and creative being, no matter how exalted he may be. Accordingly, so soon as practicable, the boys engage in farm and garden work, and in the care of animals, while the girls learn to knit, sew, make beds, set the table, and take care of younger ebildren. When work is done wrong, the person in charge will direct it to be done over. One in a low charge will direct it to be done over. One in a low condition learns much from the one next above, and the children watch each other, and they are quick in observing those who are inferior, while they are officious to give instruction. In any human being, therefore, mentality is not a question of fact, but of degree, About two-thirds of the girls learn to knif, sew, and doubter work while some begang quite skillfel. About two-thirds of the girls learn to kink, sew, and do other work, while some become quite skillful. There is a like progress with the boys, and the aggregate value of their labor is equal to that of the entire production of the farm and garden. A fair per centage of both sexes have been sent to their homes as positively useful if not trusty members of their families. It is to be noted that four young men who had been instructed at this institution, and brought up from a cate of helplessness entered the Army, and been instructed at this institution, and brought of from a state of helplessness, entered the Army, and served their country with honor. The per centage of cases which no skill nor device can reach, in the direc-tion of making them useful, is about one-sixth, and there is no hope because they are subject to organic bodily diseases which deprive the nervous system of the firmness required for securing a free communica-tion between the outward and the interior. Of the improvable cases each differs, and special treatment according to condition is required.

nong the details of instruction for securing de-Among the details of instruction for securing development, an important step is to establish the will, for until this is done no use can be made of ideas. In the highest sense, the will is the conclusion to which the mind comes after considering ideas which have been presented to it, during a state of unconsciousness. In a less sense the will is based upon ideas connected with sensation while considered in a partially conscious state; but there are various conditions of will, and its force depends upon the number and clearness of the ideas. We might say, too, that will is an outgrowth or a fruit of ideas. After all, this is a branch of mental philosophy which presents difficulties of the most perplexing nature. It is certain that the great class of idiots have no will, and the same is to be said of young children. When a mother attempts to break what she calls the will of a child, attempts to break what she calls the will of she mistakes, for, if she succeeds in establishing a resolution, she helps create a will, she does not break it. In first calling out a will, it is a necessary pre-liminary to arouse the nunseles to action. They have a simple device in a small bag nearly filled with a simple device in a small best beans. A pupil is seated, and the teacher commands him to catch it. He will pay no attention, when the hard is tossed into his face. When the pupil sees the ong is tossed into his face. When the pupil sees the bag coming again, he is certain to raise his hands to protect his face: if he do not, it is thrown with such force that he will take the hint next time, and thus, force that he will take the hint next time, and thus, after few or many lessons, he will catch it. This is a point gained, and now the bag is thrown with still greater force; the pupil is beginning to learn that there is work on hand, he squares himself, his eyes quickly settle with determination, and in preparing himself to catch it, he prepares himself for what is analogous to destiny. In short, he is waking up, he is strengthening himself with will. Meanwhile, there is another lesson in connection, or, perhaps, it is with a feebler pupil. The bag is put in his pand, and he is told to throw it. A comparatively heavy weight is held much more easily than a light one, as if by some attraction. Perhaps he will scarcely move his arm to throw it, or, if he do move it, he will swing it to and fro, still helding the bag, having no will to incide him to throw it. In this case an atvill to incite him to throw it. In this case an at-endant will come behind him, and give his hand a udden impetus, and away the object goes. This is ne of the most elementary devices for establishing

a step at a time, and with slow progress, develop-ment commences, and within the limits fixed by the ment commences, and within the limits fixed by the capacity of the pupil, education is full as certain as in any of our schools. An only son, 8 years old, was admitted, not wholly as an idiot, but certainly as one feeble minded; he could make no progress at school, he had an impediment in his speech, and he was excessively timid. His mother had taken great pains with him, and he could read a little. In the Asylum he was no longer overawed by superiority, he was taught one thing at a time, and no faster than he could independ a fifter eight months. than he could understand it, and after eight months instruction he went home. Then he entered a school, the primary department of which was graded by five the primary department of which was graded by hied divisions, and an academic course was attached:

In the usual time he passed through these five grades, without having been once reprimanded, and of only three boys who were qualified for entering the higher department, he was one. The educators of our land should suspect, from this illustration, that their system for beginners is frightfully defective; that their pupils violently tear through obstacles which they cannot cover one and their systems. that their pupils violently tear through obstacles which they cannot overcome, and that in consequence of so doing they are ever afterward unfitted to adopt natural and best methods of investigation. There are crowds of half educated men and women in our land who do not know that the reason why they are useless and powerless is because what was supposed to have been an opportunity was an engine of stultification. It will be the universal testimony of children in our schools that they think themselves dull. Could they have the advantages of the objective system taught in this Asylum this idea would seldom enter a scholar's head.

Idiocy is not often in this country, as in Europe

Thus, from a low starting point, with short steps

would seldom enter a scholar's nead.

Idiocy is not often in this country, as in Europe, hereditary, but it may be an indication of degeneracy in families, as is also insanity. Many children become idiots after fits of sickness, and sometimes from injudicious medical treatment. It is never accidental before birth; but why it should occur in a family where other children are bright, it is difficult or improper to explain. Dr. Wilber says that as a result of marrying relations it is less common than supposed; but he confesses that this differs from the generally-received opinion. Intemperance, scrofula, the marriage of those who are similar to each other,

supposed, but he comesses that this differs from the generally-received opinion. Intemperance, scrofula, the marriage of those who are similar to each other, whether related or not, are causes.

In the study of idiocy, an opportunity is presented to study the human mind, because there are marked intervals between the time when sensation is excited and the formation of the idea, and the process of the building up of the human mind is perceived to such an extent as to show that a part of the mind comes into existence after the birth of the body; indeed, that every new image is equivalent to a new birth. It would seem, also, that there could be no mind until a connection is formed between the senses and the brain, were it not certain that the senses are also connected with the spinal marrow and the various nervous centers, and also that they are in full operation before there is consciousness. There are many strong evidences that there is an invisible body contained in the visible body. When the most demented idiot is at last made to receive ideas, these ideas, so far as they go, do not differ from the ideas of the brightest child. Whether we have mante ideas has been questioned, but it cannot be doubted that the faculty which receives ideas is innate; that it is derived directly from parentage, and that the body grows and crystallizes around it; for not even a limb of the body could be formed if there were no interior pattern. Not only are the relations of the mind to the body exceedingly complex, but the mind itself is subject to conditions wholly unlike any of which we are conscious. Finally, the mind is independent of the ontward world except when in communication with it through the senses, and it bears the same relation to the body that the four the senses, and it bears the same relation to the body that the four these stem.

## OUR MARKETS.

THE NEW CENTRAL MARKET-THE NEW SIX-TEENTH-ST. MARKET-HOUSE-GEN. VIELE'S RECOMMENDATIONS-SALE OF FRANKLIN, GOUVERNEUR, AND CATHARINE MARKETS-RECONSTRUCTION OF JEFFERSON, CLINTON, AND FULTON MARKETS-DESTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON MARKET-THE MULTITUDINOUS DEMERITS OF THAT "PECULIAR INSTITU-TION"-ERECTION OF A NEW TWENTY-THIRD-ST. MARKET.

When the market-going city reader, with cash pocket and basket upon arm, sets briskly forth some Saturday evening with all New-York before him where to choose his rext day's rations of fish, flesh, or fowl, of fruit, or vegetables, let him not wend his usual way to famous Fulton, or crowded Washington, or any lesser public market-place, but rather let him betake himself for once to the new Central Market, between Broadway and Seventh-ave. Stepping from the car at Forty-eighth-st, he will catch an instant view of a substantial brick structure, one story high, large, and yellow-tinted, and glittering all along the outer wall with a row of 60 brilliant gaslights, throwing through their globes of ground glass an almost noonday brightness across a stone sidewalk as smooth, and broad, and clean and mencumbered as any one need desire. Glimpses of the lively scene within, through one of the dozens of double, glass doors by which the customers make their exits and their entrances, will move our market-seeking friend to enter with the rest upon the solid, level, saw. dust-sprinkled floor, to walk at ease along the ten broad passage-ways between the more than seven score neat and well-filled stalls of polished ash and walnut, and to scan with pleasure the airy, light, and spacious room and the many convenient arrangements for storing, exhibiting and selling all kinds and articles of man's daily food. Whatever an ordinary cuisine requires may be pur-

chased here, in fair variety, at Washington Market prices, and under such circumstances of ample room, and light, and air, of fair dealing and courteous attendance, as make it no marvel that those who go once go again, or that, after being in active operation not yet three months, It already draws customers from a distance of more than 40 blocks away, and adds daily to the number of its regular patrons. The average amount of business transacted in this market, most of it at retail, is fully \$75,000 acted in this market, most of it at retail, is fully \$75,000 a week, and a glance at the class of persons who trade here shows that a public market built and conducted in such cleanly and convenient style as this (only on a tenfold grander scale), would draw a custom and build up a business such as never will find its way to the intolerably crowded and miserable collection of heyels, which has disgraced this city for the last quarter of a century under the name of Washington Market, and inspired more unscruptions knavery and led to more political corruption and rottenness than any other abominable stack of old boards on this continent. Beside the great and direct convenience of this new market to those living in its vicinity, it has a much greater induced value as a means of practically demonstrating to the people of this city the immense superiority of a good market, decently built and honestly managed, over such an outrageous nuisance as that which stands at the North River end of nestly managed, over such an outrageous as that which stands at the North River end of

and honestly managed, over such all bounds of pulsones as that which stands at the North River end of Fulton-st.

The lesson thus silently but surely taught may soon receive additional enforcement if the anthorities will guarantee an honest administration of affairs at the new Sixteenth-st, market-house. This is a brick building, not yet occupied or even fully completed. It is situated at the foot of Sixteenth-st, on the East River side, and occupies an area of 200 feet by 405-32 city lots; has three truss cylindrical roofs, and promises to be well lighted and ventilated; and, if the interior arrangements are made to correspond with the building itself, it will certainly be an excellent market-house and lend material aid in the good work of making people righteously discontented with the Washington-st, abomination. New light has been thrown upon that excerable mentitution, and new reasons for its removal have been suggested, in a recent report prepared by Gen. Egbert L. Viele at the request of a joint committee of the Common Council of 1868. It gives numerous details concerning the markets of this metropolis and those of Paris, Boston and Philadelphia, and states, as the result of the investigations made, that "the entire market arrangements throughout the city are inferior, manifecent, and unworthy of the name," and recommends, among other things, that Franklin, Gouverneur, and Cantarine markets be rebuilt, that Faiton market be remodeled, and that Washington market be removed as speedily as possible to the foot of Twenty-third-st, North River.

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Franklin Market is a brick, two-story building, about 25
by 100 feet in size, and situated at Old Slip between Front
and South-sts. It is old and of little value, and almost
disused for market purposes, the basement and lower
stery being principally occupied by junk-shops, and eating and drinking saleens, while the upper floor is "to
let." The site is considered valuable, and probably no
serious objection would be raised if the authorities should
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Gouverneur Market is a brick building, three stories high, but scarcely used as a market. The upper stories serve as a cooper shop, and there are a few stalls and an eating place down stairs. It occupies valuable ground at Gouverneur slip, and could doubtless be advantageously sold without exciting any particular disapproval.

Catharine Market consists of a couple of inferior one-story buildings, with numerous excrescences in the shape of sheds, and is largely devoted to cathing soloons. The site at the foot of Catharine st. is a valuable one, the market is not very well patronized, and beyond question the wholesproperty might be readily and advantageously sold.

Jefferson Market is situated on Tenth-st, and Green wich and Sixth-aves. Its position is central and the market is an important one, but the buildings are old and the accomodations very limited and inferior, making it desirable for all concerned that it should be speedily

Clinton Market is at the function of Spring and Causl-sts., North River, where the city owns two irregular plots of ground, only one of which is built upon. The building is old and inferior and not well arranged, but the stalls are all occupied and kept as clean as circumstances with permit. Gen. Vicie's report recommends that an entirely new building be created here, the line of Caunl-st. being changed, so that the market may have one parallelogram instead of two triangular pieces. This change would give a spacious and necessary market edifice at a suitable point, and there is no obvious reason why it should not be specifity made.

a spacious and necessary market edifice at a suitable point, and there is no obvious reason why it should not be speedily made.

Fulton Market, a curiously compounded structure of brick and wood, occupies the block bounded by Fulton, Beekman, Front and Southests, and covers an area of ahout thirteen city lots. It seems to consist of three old, but tolerably substantial buildings, running parallel, East and West, with wooden sheds sandwiched between them, the whole forming a heteroscincous mixture on three or four different levels, of stands and stalls, and stores, and saloons. It is cleaner, indeed, and less crowded, than the nuisance at the other end of Fulton-si, and less cursed with swinding dealers, but still it is such an autiquated, inclegant, inconvenient old pile, as any man of enterprise would be ashaned to own a daylonger than was necessary to tear it down. The rough, unsightly sheds built over the sidewalk on the south and cast sides, though often neatify fitted up within, add to the general clumsiness of the market, and block up the atreet much more than is desarable. Even a cursory inspection shows that the market ought at least to be entirely remodeled, as Gen. Vicio recommends, and the marketmen themselves seem to think that the whole building might just as well be razed to the ground at once, and replaced by a new structure. This should extend over Southest, so as to rebuild, also, the wholesale fish market, which is now nothing but a rough wooden shelf, limited in area and inconvenient in almost every respect. It is not at all likely that any one will seriously oppose this change, except, perhaps, the fluquor-scilers, oysier saloon keepers, and dealers in miscellaneous wares, who have snuggled themselves into all the best stalls, tespecially on Fultonst, and who ought to be pitched out without ceremony; and it is certain that the improvement suggested would afford room for at least 20 spacious, convenient, well-lighted, and well-ventilated stalls, the rent of which, if honestly paid into the City Treasury, would speedily re-pay the cost of the most thorough reconstruction of the whole market. This change, too, would prevent the mar-ket from being used any more as a house of assignation

whole market. This change, too, would prevent the narket from being used any hore as a house of assignation for Brocklyn prostitutes.

Gen Viele also recommonds that a new retail market be erected over the whole of Reservoir-square, the upper portion to be used as drill rooms, and that a large whole-sale market be built near Thirty-fourth-st., on the East River, for Long Island produce. These recommendations for the sale, reconstruction, or crection, of the various markets specified, seem to be all very good; and if they were promptly and thoroughly carried into effect, there can be no doubt that some of the evils of our present detestable market system would be greatly ameliorated. But all these improvements dwindle into the merest bagatelles when compared with the tremendons enterprise proposed in Gen. Viele's recommendation, "that Washington Market be removed as speedily as possible to the foot of Twenty-third-st., North River." This change is one of such difficulty, such magnitude, and such infinite importance to the political, sanitary, and economic welfare of New-York City, both present and prospective, that special effort has recently been made to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the exact condition and interior workings of this villainous market, for the purpose of as accurately as possible, the exact condition and interior workings of this villainous market, for the purpose of enabling the public to judge correctly concerning the propriety of the change recommended in Gen. Viele's jecurit.

The thing that first strikes the investigator into the status of this market is the absolute moredulity with which every one inside the "butcher's ring" receives the statement that Washington Market is going to be d up town.
no," runs the universal reply to this suggestion,

moved up town.

"O, no," runs the universal reply to this auggestion,
"that's all nonesnee. That won't amount to anything.
They've been going to move Washington Market for
years, but they never have, and never will!"

"But why not! Isn't it crowded, and dirty, and disgraceful, and—!"

"But why not? I said it crowded, and only, and disgraceful, and—!"

"May be so—that depends on how you look at it—but
I tell you it can't be moved—there's loo muck money in it?"

This is exactly the difficulty, and nothing throws a
clearer light upon its magnitude than the graphic statements made by a jolly and communicative butcher, who
learned his trade in "old Washington," and still runs a
stall or two there. He seemed to view the proposition
to move Washington Market as an old intruder whom he
had seen kicked out of doors a dozen times already, and
he manifested the liveliest faith in the about of the
Washington Market erew to kick harder than anybody
that was likely to seriously assail them.

Washington Market crew to kick harder than anybody in that was likely to seriously assail them.

"When you pitch into Washington Market," said he, you're pitching into a big thing. Why, when anybody it begins to talk about moving it up-town, they just throw a lot of little handbills around through the market, calling a meeting, and in the evening they get together in a room at No. 100 Vesey-st. and each main puts in \$5, or \$10, or \$20, as he can afford, until they get chough 'hush-money' to stop the taik about moving the market. Ive seen \$15,000 raised there in one week, and sent to Albany to stop a bill that had got through the House, and that bill was never heard of agam! Mind you, it isn't just the men that own stands in the market that'll put in to keep it where it is, but it's everybody around there-every man that keeps a hotel, or a saloon, or a gin-mill, will give a pile of money rather than have the market go up town. In fact, there's hardly a dezon property owners west of Breadway and south of Canalest, a but would give from \$1 to themsands to keep it right but would give from \$1 to themsands to keep it right but yould give from \$1 to themsands to keep it right but would give from \$1 to themsands to keep it right but you had been to be an and respectable houses would be the second of the property of the property of the second of the property o

hand out their checks for \$5,000 in a minute, sconer than have the market moved. No. Sirl. You'll find that the Washington Market men will shell out more money to keep the market just where it is than anybody else will pay to have it moved, and it's money that fixes them things now-adays."

"But suppose the city should pass an ordinance for the removal of the market, what then it."

"The city! Why, man, the butchers are the 'city,' or they might about as well be! You den't know the sort of men that do business in Washington Market. There's some of 'em in about every ward in this city, and they're all great wire-pullers, and if they can't fix things nobody can. They send men to Albany or Washington, or keep 'em from going, just as they please. Do you suppose Oakey Hall could have got to be Mayor without Washington Market! Not a bit of it! And, I tell you, if that market gets crowded pretty hard, Gov. Hoffman 'il have his say in the matter, and it won't be against the market either!"

"But how does it happen that all these Washington "But how does it happen that all these Washington Market men get to be such great politicians?"
"Now you've got it turned around. It's the politicians that get into Washington Market! I can tell you just how that little thing works. Here's a butcher that's got how that little thing works. Here's a butcher that's got how that little thing works. Here's a butcher that's got how hashington Market, and he goes to his Councillians and tells him what he's after, and they go to Dick ["Dick," be it understood, is that upright and inestimable official, Richard B. Connolly, esq., Controller of the City of New-York], and tell him what's up, and 'grease' him a little with a couple of hundred dollars or so [this is flat scanda], no doubt], and Dick tells the butcher to go down and see who's got too much room, and away he flat scandal, no doubt, and Dick tells the butcher to go down and see who's got too much room, and away he goes and squints around till he hinds a place to his mind, asy between Nos. 27 and 28, and then he comes back and tells Connolly, and Connolly sits down and makes out a permit for No. 274, and the man builds a stall and takes it down on a cart about 12 o'clock at night, and saws enough off of Nos. 27 and 28 to make room for his own stand, and the next morning, if the fellows in those stalls begin to kick up any fuss, he just shows'em Connolly's permit and tells 'em to go to h-1!"

"And how long can he keep his stand there?"

"Just as long as Connolly iets him."

"So Connelly manages the whole thing, does he?"

"Exactly."
"And who is Connolly responsible to i"
"Nobody, but the fellows that elect him."
"And how much does he make out of it?"
"Just as much as he chooses. When a fellow is doing a cod business in Washington Market he had rather be biack-mailed pretty heavy than lose his permit."
"The Coutroller wouldn't want that system changed

'He'd be a d-d fool if he did!" "He'd be a d-d fool if he did!"

But is n't it extraordinary that men should be willing to do business in that way when they can establish a private market anywhere, and be their own masters! Where does the profit come from "

Out of the customers! There are good enough markets up town, but I wouldn't give as much for the best of 'cm as I would for a barrelhead in Washington Market!—even if I had to keep my meet in a cellar across the street and run over mysel.

head in Washington Market!—even if I had to keep my meat in a cellar across the street, and run over myself every time I sold a quarter, and get another one! I could make more money at it! You can sell anything there! Time and again I've seen the inspectors come along and seize all the 'bob-veal' in sight, and when they were gone we'd rush out a lot more of the same sort, and rows of women that had been walting, with baskets on their arms, and their mouths wide open, for the inspectors to clear out, would walk up and buy quarter after quarter of stuff that looked as if you had wiped it out of your nose with your flager, and hung it on a hook and let it string down! More than once you had wiped it out of your nose with your finger, and hung it on a hook and let it string down! More than once I've dressed a cow for ——, and turned around and dressed the calf I found in her, and then gone and sold 'on both!" m both!"
Reader, if this description disgusts you, what do you

dressed the calf I found in her, and then gone and sold 'em both!"

Reader, if this description disgusts you, what do you think of the reality! and what should be done with a market that trains men to do such a thing and then to chuckle over it as a good joke, especially when these poor women come back the next day, and ask for some more of that "nee, tender meat!"

Nor is the swindling confined to quality alone. In quantity there is plenty of dastardly gouging, as when, for instance, an ignorant woman lifts a goose, and asks its weight, and the dealer, singing it on the scale, and snatching it off again, exclaims, "Thirteen pounds and a half. Call it thirteen, and take it quick if you want it!" If the poor woman had a pair of scales at home, and knew how to use them, she would find that her purchase weighed a scant II pounds, instead of 13; Of course, long practice in such knavery has taught these fellows just how, and when, and whem it is safe to swindle, and a sharp buyer, who thoroughly understands what he is about, can probably get good quality and full weight from any dealer in the market; but the poor and ignorant people who flock thither from every point, within reach by street-car or ferry, fare little better than the man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves, and whatever good Samaritans undertake to come to their rescue may count on a desperate taste with the robbers.

The superstitious stupidity with which the poorer classes of New-York and Brooklyn and Jersey City cling to Washington Market is almost without parallel. Scores and thousands cross the North River ferries every week, solely for the sake of going to Washington market. Hundreds of women come over Fulton Ferry on Saturday night, march straight by Fulton Market without even stopping to wink, and trudge nearly two miles across the city and back, for the sake of being swindled at Washington Market. And any one who will take a Saturday evening ride in the cars on the west side of the city will have ample proof that the up-town labor

o, not the same things sometimes I think they are

"Well, why do you go then?"

"Overwy body soes, and you can see everything there, and the market's got its name up?"

That is precisely the fact. If such an institution were to be newly founded, no decent dog would go near it, if the precisely the fact, if such an institution were to be newly founded, no decent dog would go near it, if the precise is the precise of the precise o

consumers, of course, will profit by the removal, and consumers, of course, will profit by the removal, and for the convenience of all customers, both wholesale and retail, it is proposed that a double-track horse railway be built along Twenty-third-st., b: the present city railway companies whose lines intersect that street. Then, whoever wishes to go to this market can take the nearest car, pay six cents, and at Twenty-third-st. for three cents extra (perhaps for less), can get a "transfer check" which will carry him to the market. Returning, he can obtain for an extra three cents, a check that will entitle him to a vide on any line intersecting the Twenty-third-st route. ride on any line intersecting the Twenty-third stroute. By this plan eighteen cents will carry one both ways from any quarter of the city to the largest and best market on the continent.

the continent.

Despite the immense advantages to be gained by this contemplated removal of Washington Market, there is not one chance in five that the change will be made. On the one hand is a new and magnificent market-house, light, airy, specious, and convenient, centrally situated, surrounded by broad streets and avenues, managed with light, airy, specious, and controlled, surrounded by broad streets and avenues, managed with deceney and integrily, and admired alike by citizen and stranger as a noble public institution, worthy of the metropolis of the Western World; on the other hand is an old and miserable apology for a market, dark, gloomy, crowded, and disorderly, hemned in by narrow and dirty streets, administered in fraud and corruption, and perpetuated by a ctique of small politicians, with no more public spirit about them than the rats in a farmer's granary. It is a plain choice, but will the city authorities venture to pronounce against the old abomination, and in favor of the new market! It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but—it is hard for them to kick against the pricks! He that walks by faith may expect venture to pronounce sgainst the eld abountation, and in favor of the new market! It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but—it is hard for them to kick against the pricks! He that walks by faith may expect the city to institute this reform, but he that walks by sight will as soon look to see a miser cutting a hole in his money-hag and shaking it over the North River. It is doubtful indeed, whether even a respectable minority of Aldermen or Councilmen, or the Mayor himself, would dare to assail the Washington market monopoly. At any rate, whether it be the city or the state that undertakes to cleanse this Angean stable, it is certain that a specasi commission should be appointed without delay to take immediate possession of the Twenty-third-st. site, and to construct thereon, as specify as possible, a market-house with piors and slips, similar to that sketched above. The odious "permit" system should be utterly and forever abolished, and the stalls in the new market should be leased at public auction for a term of years, but only to regular market dealers, who will agree to observe certain stringent regulations against fraud, the violation of which shall cause the instant expulsion of the dishenest dealer. A month before the new market is opened, due notice should be given to the stand-holders in Washington Market, and the stand-holders in washington Market, and the few righteous men among them, and those who are willing to purge and live cleanly in future, should be encouraged to remove to Twenty third-st. At the end of the month, and simultaneously with the opening of the new market, every shed and shanty in Washington and West Washington market should be leveled with the ground, inside of twenty-four hours, so that one stick shall not be left upon another. This is heroic treatment; but such evils demand sudden and violent remedies; and there is no other way to break up the most greedy, selfish, and unscrupulous monopoly in New-York, to demolish the greatest nuisance on the island, and to divert to other "If 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

A RELIC OF THE CONFEDERACY.

A gentleman has handed the editor of The San Francisco Bulletin the "stub" of a draft book used by the Secretary of the Confederacy, which shows in brief the larger part of the original transactions during the existence of the rebel power. It was found after the fall of Richmond, and is preserved as a curious relic of the past. The first entry is dated 2th of May, 1861, and is for the modest sum of \$10,000 on the Canal Eank of New-Orleans. The next is dated June 7, 1861, and is a draft for \$50,000 on the Louisiana State Bank, payable to the order of A. J. Garriot, Assistant Treasurer. By this time the financial system had been fully brought into operation. These drafts extend over a period from the date above mentioned to August, 1864; the last regular draft having been drawn on 3d of that mouth. There is a memorandum of a draft drawn as late as October 3, 1864. This draft is drawn payable to the order of M. J. Hall, Dep., at Marshal, Texas. It is addressed to E. C. Elmor, ir, Richmond, Va., and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va., and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va., and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va., and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va., and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn for Postmond, Va. and is supposed to have been drawn of the draft same and Ewell with the Treasury Department."

Without footing up all the marginal sums we should indee that \$200,000, on were represented in this book, Many of the drafts are as large as \$1,000,000, and some even reach the amount of \$ by the Secretary of the Confederacy, which shows in brief the larger part of the original transactions during the ex-

Columbia, S. C., payable to the order of E. C. Elmore, infederate Treasurer, although there is nothing to indi-to where that official might be found at that particular

on draft No. 234, drawn by the Confederate Treasurer

On draft No. 234, drawn by the Confederate Treasurer for \$109,600 on John Boston, Deputy at Savannah, Ga., is the indorscment, "Payable in bonds secured on sequestration account." This sort of paper, no doubt, commanded a premium. The security was the confiscated property of Northern men who, refusing to be Rebels, were forced to leave the country.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, figure in the draftbook as early as Dec. 20, 1861. In one place they are designated as "Hon. Dep." If those financiers didn't make any money out of the Rebel concern, let them not forget the honor of having figured so largely in this connection. They did their best, no doubt; and if they are stock with a pile of Confederate notes and bonds, the paper mills of England can readily convert them into toicrable paper stock again.

Some of the sums expressed in these drafts were, no doubt, used to pay for the Confederate cruiser Alabams. Laird does not figure by name in this book, all the financial behavior of the first masses.

doubt, used to pay for the Confederate cruiser Alabams, Laird does not figure by name in this book, all the financial transactions abroad being covered by the first names of France. Trenholm & Co., who, first and last, paid out several militons. One draft payable to the order of this firm, dated Sept. 12, 1892, is for 350,000,000 frances; another, Dec. 16, of the same year, and payable to the some order, is for 300,000 frances. Evidently these bankers were to pay a French account against the Confederacy, probably for supplies, or for an outfit for one or more Rebel cruisers. The book from which we have drawn the foregoing data is a carlosity in its way, and lets in a gleam of light, here and there, upon the history of those eventful times. hurried consultation at once as to the price of liberty and a quick choice between it and the jell. Such a state of affairs may well cause the leaders of Tammany to make a 'change of base." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE KIDDER MURDER-TRIAL OF ROBERT CORBIN The trial of Robert Corbin for the killing of Ellott J. Kidder, at Afton, Chenango County, on the 10th day of February, 1807, commenced at the Chenango Oyer and Terminer on the 17th inst. Justice Balcom presiding, with Justices of the sessions, Messrs. Kelsey and Briggs. The counsel on the part of the prosecution are District Attorney Robert A. Stanton, Calvin L. Tefft, and Lyman Tremain. For the defense, Isaac S. Newton, Elizur H. Prindle, Sayra & Winser, and Amass J. Parker. The circumstances connected with the homicide are briefly these; Corbin and Fox soid to one Carswell a piece of land adjoining the premises of Kidder, in Afton, and a dispute as to the line arose, which led to an effort on the part of Kidder on the one side, and Carswell on the other, to hold possession of the land, first one being in possession by his tenants, and then the other. On the day of the killing Corbin sent his man and team up to Carswell's lot to get a load of wood. Kidder and his men, some five or six in number, being them at work on the premises, took possession of the team, and drove Corbin's hired man off the track. Corbin, on being informed by his hired man of the occurrence, summoned to his aid Mr. Carswell and some five or six other men, and started in sleigths for the premises in dispute; on nearing them they were ordered by Kidder not to appreach, but to stoptheir The trial of Robert Corbin for the killing of sleighs for the premises in dispute; on nearing them they were ordered by Kidder not to approach, but to stop their teams, Kidder advancing rapidly in the road in front of were ordered by Klader and to approace, but to scoptise, teams, kidder advancing rapidly in the road in front of the horses, with an ax in his hands (the road being simply a single track, wood read), and they driving on toward him and pressure him back, he all the time motioning with this ax and hallooing whoa! whoa! Corbin at the same time asking him to desist. Kidder struck one of the horses on the nose with the ax, and the team then stopped, and Corbin got off the sleigh and walked around in front of the team to where Kidder was, and ordered him to leave and let the horses alone, at the same time pointing a pistol toward Kidder. Kidder then said. "Dann you, do you mean to shoot me!" and with the ax uplifted pressed Corbin back to near the whiffletrees, when Corbin tripped and fell backward. At this juncture Mallory, who was in the sleigh, jumped out and seized Kidder with one hand and the ax with the other, and a scuille ensued between them. Mallory pressing Kidder backward. Corbin regained his fect, went to where Mallory and Kidder were, reached over the shoulder of Mallory and shot Kidder in the head, killing him instantly.

The case was opened for the people by District-Attorder of Mallory and shot shall be metablished. The case was opened for the people by District-Attorney Stanton, and witnesses examined, establishing the fact of homicide. The trial will occupy the week.

[Albany Argus.]

ence of access for producers, the Eric Ralicoad Coupany is rapidly moving up to Twenty-third-st, and is already investing a quarter of a million in a new ferry at that point, so that produce rich this line, consigned to dealers in the new Washington Market, can soon be delivered without delay or extra charge for cartage. Long Island market men can cross at the Twenty-third-st. Green-point Ferry, and Yorkville and Harlem producers will obviously be convenienced by the change as well as those dealers whose produce is carted from the Hudson River Dopot in West Thirtieth-st. down to Washington Market, only to be carted back again in less than an thour, perhaps, by the consumer or retail dealer, All the meat, too, from the Communipaw slaughter-houses, can be curried by water to Twenty-third-st, almost as easily as to Vesey-st, thus avoiding the subsequent land transportation of a large part of it through the most crowded streets of the city. As to the convenience of coussiners, it is too plain for argument that the great wholesale market for a city covering a long, narrow island like Manhattan should be somewhere near the middle point between the two extremities. Washington Market was doubtless central enough sixty years ago, but now the Twenty-third-at, site is not an inch too far up town. The renovation of Fulton Market will attract a due share of the Brooklyn custom, and there is not a particle of doubt that ample forry accommodations will be provided for all customers from adjoining cities who wish to follow Washington Market to its new location, including thousands of people who until it is removed with never go near it. Up-town A TRIANGULAR MURDER SENSATION.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW OF PARTIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: There is great vitality in the unwritten law of political parties. The legislator shrinks before its authority; and, in its presence, the warning of states men, the appeals of true patriots, and the decrees of the men, the appears of true become powerless. At the present statutes of the land, become powerless. At the present time, the expediency of extending the right of suffrage, and, especially, the necessity of providing effectual means for preserving the purity of the ballot, are questions which are beginning to attract the earnest attention of Congress, and an unusual degree of public interest, No newspaper, of which I have any knowledge, has labored more faithfully than THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, to produce these results. A general popular acknowledgment of the existence of material political evils is not, however, sufficient, in all cases, to insure their removal from the body politie; and their extirpation becomes an affair of great difficulty, when they owe their origin and support to the general prevalence of demoralizing theories and practices. The power of the seldiery of the United States will, no doubt, always be able to subdue the armed assailants of the Republic; but something different from military power is required to remove deeply-rooted political errors from the minds of the people.

No legislative action of Congress can ever establish, in the United States, true republican principles in reference to "Impartial Suffrage" and the "Tenure-of-Office." while what is called the "patronage" of the National Administration is constantly, by popular consent, brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. The wisdom of the legislator cannot devise means for the removal of evils which are not only tolerated, but supported, by an influence so powerful. Even if the rights of "Impartial Suffrage" were declared by the laws of the United States, it would be something like heartless mockery to say to the citizen: "Sir, you have now the inestimable right to vote according to your judgment and the dictates of your conscience. In casting your vote, be careful to preserve the liberties of your country, and your own personal is dependence. The Government will protect you in the exercise of the freedom of the elective franchise. But, remember, Sir, that, in all elections for a President of the United States, if you shall happen to rote for an unruces ful candidate, you shall be deprived, virtually, of the right to hold an office of honor or profit under the Admin istration of the successful candidate."

This fair statement of the case shows the operation of only one of the principles of the unwritten law which has been adopted by the political parties of our countrylaw which has maintained its evil supremacy for many years; and neither constitutional declarations nor Con gressional statutes have been carried into effect with more energetic fidelity.

A President of the United States may, in the discharge of his official duties, recommend the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, with the view of bringing the statutes of the nation into conformity with his own pe cullar theories of good government. But, as his wisdom cannot be infallible, if, at any time, he shall attempt, by means of official patronage and official proscription, to force his opinions on members of Congress, or on any officers, executive or judicial, of the National Govern ment, he will undertake to exercise powers which have not been granted to him either by the Constitution or the laws, and which are not in harmony with republica principles.

The election of a President of the United States does not confer any exclusive rights upon those who voted is him; nor does it, by the operation of any statute, tale from the minority who voted against him any of the rights and privileges which have been granted to then by the Constitution and laws of the country. The pape lar and piratical dogma which declares that "to the vio tors belong the spoils," forms no part of the organic law Washington, D. C., Jan 28, 1869.

"LIBERTY" IN NEW-YORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The disgraceful conduct of Sheiff O'Brien's attachés in the Bowles-Fisk case has net bee

without its influence in others of less prominence. A wealthy Broadway merchant (whose name for the present we retain) was regularly arrested and beld to bail yesterday in a suit brought on account of a peneral difficulty where a party sought legal redress for man nary injuries resulting from an unprovoked personal encounter. To the arrest itself, however, the defendant finds no fault. The plaintiff was entitled to that on beginning his suit, and the defendant at once gave bail. The law permits the plaintiff to take exception to ball, and within ten days after the plaint. does not accept the bail, the defendant must proceed to have his bail justify before a Judge, or his bond is workless. Before the expiration of this ten days in the case now referred to, the Sheriff's deputy, without any process wh lever, and withers any warrant of law, proceeded, uring the busiest part of the day, to defendant's store, . . . d again arrested him, and informed the defendant that inless he at one de sited with His Majesty, the Deputy Sheriff, the sun \$7,000, that he would be forthwith lodged in jail. Tolks proposition the defendant objected. The arrest vis nade without the shadow of law or authority. The d ficer charged with the matter was conveniently about from the office when the "culprit" turned. It was near the hour of closing the Sheriff's office, and the merchant's prospect for a mitt's rest in jail was very encouraging. It is unnecessary to state how the release was procured. It was made "11 right." The Under Sheriff would not interfere with the action of his Deputy. "If he saw fit to let the men en, why it was all serene: the Deputy knew his business The conclusion of the whole matter is in this nutshell The Sheriff's deputies may unlawfully arrest any cinies, rich or poor, high or low, at any time of day or right, and hurry him off to jail, unless he kness the value of his freedom, and can pay it down in greenbacks. No man is safe. A trivial action may be used, & mere supposition of an offense, an order of screen granted, and no time given to answer or fix bail, but a

New-York, Feb. 19, 1869. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The World of yesterday, referring to the action of the late meeting in this city of the Army of

"A significant circumstance appears in the r "A significant circumstance appears in the refusal of the convention, by a vote of 250 to 218, to make the sext reunion day on the date of the surrender of the Southerz armies, thus showing that the officers have no desire to make that day humilatingly memorable to the brane men whom they met on the field."

As a matter of fact, the contest among the officers wif to select for an auniversary that day in the career of the famous army which was par excellence, the occasion of its most brilliant and memorable achievement. Two hand red and ten of the officers considered "Appematter Court-House" as that occasion, while 240 thought the Gettysburg" was the one historic battle of the army, indoubtedly it was. There was no desire on the part of any member of the convention to hamiliate the "brave men whom they met on the field." They simply wished to commemorate that event in all their various marches sieges and battles to which they could point with great

es t prisie. If "Gettysburg" was any less humiliating to the Rebels than the apple tree of the Appointator, The World is entitled to any consolation it can derive from AN OFFICER the thought. I am, Sir, &c., New-York, Feb. 25, 1869.

THE DUMMY ENGINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It seems to me that the public mind has at length recognized the necessity of adopting come motive power superior to that of the horse in transport ing the inhabitants of this city up and down tows, better than those at present in existence, and that the "dumit engine" presents the most possible mode of attaining the

Dject desired.

The remarks of Mr. Bergh in the Assembly Chamber the other evening, in presence of the Governor and a vist

The remarks of Mr. Bergh in the Assembly the other evening, in presence of the Governor and a rat assemblage of legislators and others, on this subject, as worth repeating, because of the approving manner is which they were received.

After reviewing and condemning the present mode of transporting human beings, more recembling cattle-past than human vehicles, he said:

"Why should we not, without longer delay, substitution of the aching, insufficient muscles of the drawing engine for the aching, insufficient muscles of the horse! A plus has been shown to me which removes every objection had that of the "city fathers," heirg noiseless, smokeless, and capable of instantaneous arrest, and possessing adequate power to carry all the moving population of the Metropolis from one end of the island to the other, and assembly the proprietors of one of the reads of New-York City that they kill, regularly, two horse every three days by the present unequal, dangeros, as every three days by the present unequal, dangeros, as disgusting process. Let these iron auxiliaries one with each of the dispussing process. Let these iron auxiliaries one was the "dummy engine" without more delay.

Give us the "dummy engine" without more delay.

Raise Tork, Feb. 12, 1869.

The failure of the Bank of Rome, Italy, was recently prevented by the advice and assistance d Prince Alexander Torionta. Its failure weuld have been disastrous, if not absolutely fatal, to the Points